

HEM

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them. *Locke*.
So great is the stupidity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the *help* administered to them. *Smalridge*.
2. That which forwards or promotes.
Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon*.
3. That which gives help.
Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably protract the time: that which by such *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins*.
Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance. *South*.
Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles. *Locke*.
4. Remedy.
There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with that faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech*.
HE'LP'ER. *n. f.* [from *help*.]
1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.
There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Israel. *2 Kings*.
We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 Jo. viii*.
It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy*.
2. One that administers remedy.
Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More*.
3. A supernumerary servant.
I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift to Pope*.
4. One that supplies with any thing wanted.
Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive
And *helper* to a husband. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.
HE'LP'FUL. *adj.* [help and full.]
1. Useful; that which gives assistance.
Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Sh.*
He orders all the succours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*
2. Wholesome; salutary.
A skillful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs. *Raleigh's History of the World*.
HE'LP'LESS. *adj.* [from *help*.]
1. Wanting power to succour one's self.
One dire fiend
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;
All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*;
but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers*.
2. Wanting support or assistance.
How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope*.
3. Irremediable; admitting no help.
Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Fairy Queen*.
4. Unsupplied; void.
Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden*.
HE'LP'LESSLY. *adv.* [from *helpless*.] Without succour; without ability.
HE'LP'LESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *helpless*.] Want of succour; want of ability.
HE'LT'ER-SKEL'T'ER. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from *peol'teen* yceabo, the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place of confusion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.
Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Estrange*.
HELVE. *n. f.* [help, Saxon.] The handle of an axe.
The slipping of an axe from the *helves*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself. *Raleigh's History*.
TO HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.
HEM. *n. f.* [hem, Saxon.]
1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.
Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without hem, seam, or thread hanging by. *Wise man*.
2. [Hemmen, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.
I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakespeare*.
He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addison's Spectator*.

3. *interject.* Hem! [Latin].
TO HEM. *v. a.*
1. To clothe the edge of cloath by a hem or double border sewed together.
2. To border; to edge.
All the skirt about
Was hem'd with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Along the floor of silver streaming Thames,
Whose rusky bank, the which his river *hems*. *Spenser*.
3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.
So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed* in by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney, b. ii.*
What lets us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round about to hem. *Fairfax, b. i.*
Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hem'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel's Civ. War.*
I hurry me in haste away,
And find his honour in a pound,
Hem'd by a triple circle round,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pete.*
TO HEM. *v. n.* [hemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.
HE'MICRANY. *n. f.* [ἡμισυ, half, and κρανιον, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy*.
HE'MICYCLE. *n. f.* [ἡμικυκλιος.] A half round.
HE'MINA. *n. f.* An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. *Quincy*.
HE'MIPLEGY. *n. f.* [ἡμισυ, half, and πλεγμα, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.
HE'MISPHERE. *n. f.* [ἡμισφαίριον; hemisphere, French.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.
That place is earth, the seat of man; that light
His day, which else, as th' other hemisphere,
Night would invade. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*
God saw the light was good,
And light from darkness by the hemisphere
Divided. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*
A hill
Of Paradise, the highest from whose top
The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken
Stretch'd out to th' amplest reach of prospect lay. *Mith. P. L.*
The sun is more powerful in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogee; for therein his motion is slower. *Brown*.
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this hemisphere our utmost view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden*.
HEMISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [from hemisphere.] Half round;
HEMISPHE'RIC. *adj.* containing half a globe.
The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes hemispherical bodies with it. *Boyle*.
A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherical figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils*.
HE'MISTICK. *n. f.* [ἡμιστίχιον; hemistich, Fr.] Half a verse.
He broke off in the hemistich, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the hemistich. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
HE'MLOCK. *n. f.* hemlock, Saxon.] An herb.
The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different. *Miller*.
He was met even now,
As mad as the vexed sea, fingering aloud;
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, hemlock. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.
We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by hemlock. *Locke*.
HE'MORRHAGE. *n. f.* [αἱμορραγία; hemorrhagie, French.] A
HE'MORRHAGY. *n. f.* violent flux of blood.
Great hemorrhagy succeeds the separation. *Roy*.
Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great hemorrhagy. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
HE'MORRHoids. *n. f.* [αἱμορροΐδες; hemorrhoids, French.] The piles; the emroids. *Swift*.
I got the hemorrhoids.
HE'MORRHoidal. *adj.* [hemorrhoidal, Fr. from hemorrhoids.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.
Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Roy on the Creation*.
Emboit

HEN

Emboit upon the field, a battle flood
Of leeches, spouting hemorrhoidal blood. *Garth's Dispensat.*
HEMP. *n. f.* [hemp, Saxon; hampe, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.
It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. It is propagated in the rich fenny parts of Lincolnshire in great quantities for its bark, which is useful for cordage, cloth, &c. and the seed affords an oil used in medicine. *Miller*.
Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate. *Shakef. Hen. V.*
Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
HEMP agromony. *n. f.* A plant.
The common *hemp agromony* is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. *Miller*.
HEMPEN. *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.
In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Behold
Upon the *hempen* tackle ship-boys climbing. *Shak. Hen. V.*
Ye shall have a *hempen* candle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakespeare's Henry VI, p. iii.*
I twich'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew. *Gay*.
HEN. *n. f.* [henne, Saxon and Dutch; han, German, a cock.]
1. The female of a house-fowl.
2. The female of any land-fowl.
The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. *Addison's Spectator*.
The wild duck hence
O'er the rough mofs, and o'er the trackless waste
The *hen* hen flutters. *Thomson's Spring*.
HEN-DRIVER. *n. f.* [hen and driver.] A kind of hawk.
The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton's Angler*.
HE'N-HARM. *n. f.* A kind of kite. *Ainsw.* So called
HE'N-HARRIER. *n. f.* probably from destroying chickens.
HEN-HEARTED. *adj.* [hen and heart.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.
HEN-PECKED. *adj.* [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife.
A stepdame too I have, a curst she,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* fire, and orders me. *Dryd. Virgil*.
The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. *Arbutnot*.
HEN-ROOST. *n. f.* [hen and roost.] The place where the poultry rest.
Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost*. *L'Estr.*
Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourages to rob his *hen-roosts*. *Swift*.
If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it. *Addison's Spectator*.
They oft have fall'd out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village. *Tickell*.
HENS-EET. *n. f.* A kind of plant. *Ainsworth*.
HE'NBANE. *n. f.* [hyoscyamus, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are soft and hairy, growing alternately upon the branches: the cup of the flower is short, bell-shaped, and divided into five segments: the flower consists of one leaf, the bottom part of which is tubelose, but is expanded at the top, and divided into five segments, having five obtuse stamina: the fruit, which is inclosed within the calyx, resembles a pot with a cover to it, and is divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many small seeds. It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant. *Miller*.
That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em 'till they burst. *Dryden*.
HE'NBIT. *n. f.* A plant.
In a scarcity in Silecia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit*. *Derham's Phys. Theology*.
HENCE. *adv.* or *interj.* [hence, Saxon; hennet, old English.]
1. From this place to another.
Discharge my followers; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolinbroke's fair day. *Shak. R. II.*
Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milton's P. L.*
A fullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud and impertinence. *Roscommon*.
2. Away; to a distance.
Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shak. Macb.*
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse. *Milton*.
3. At a distance; in other place.
Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shakespeare*.
All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are infixed to this action. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
4. From this time; in the future.

HEP

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke*.
Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbutnot*.
5. For this reason; in consequence of this.
Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*
6. From this cause; from this ground.
By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
7. From this source; from this original; from this store.
My Flora was my fun; for as
One fun, so but one Flora was:
All other faces borrowed *hence*. *Suckling*.
Their light and grace, as stars do thence.
8. From *hence* is a vitious expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.
An ancient author prophesied from *hence*,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy stands,
To the same parts on earth. *Dryden's Æn. b. vii.*
TO HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To send off; to dispatch to a distance. Obsolete.
Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst. *Sidney*.
HENCEFORTH. *adv.* [henceforth, Saxon.] From this time forward.
Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.
Never *henceforth* shall I joy again;
Never, oh never, shall I see more joy. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
Happier thou may'st be, worthier can'st not be;
Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
I never from thy side *henceforth* will stray,
'Till day droop. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
If we treat gallant soldiers in this fort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden*.
HENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [hence and forward.] From this time to all futurity.
Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair shining furs. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
Henceforward it shall be treason for any that calls me other than lord Mortimer. *Shakespeare's Henry VI, p. ii.*
Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*
The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
HE'NCHMAN. *n. f.* [hynch, a servant, and man, Skinner; henz, a horse, and man, Spelman.] A page; an attendant. Obsolete.
Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shakespeare's Midw. Night's Dream*.
Three *henchmen* were for every knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden*.
TO HEND. *v. a.* [hentan, Saxon, from *henda*, low Latin, which seems borrowed from *hand* or *hend*, Teutonic.]
1. To seize; to lay hold on.
With that the sergeants *hend* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
2. To croud; to surround. Perhaps the following passage is corrupt, and should be read *hemmed*.
The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hend* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Measure*.
HE'NDECAGON. *n. f.* [ἑνδεκά and γωνία.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.
HEPA'TICAL. *adj.* [hepaticus, Latin; hepaticque, French, from HEPA'TICK. *n. f.* [ἥπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.
If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's *hepatick*. *Harvey on Consumptions*.
The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
HEPS. *n. f.* Hawthorn-berries, commonly written *hips*. *Ainsw.*
In hard Winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. *Bacon*.
HEPTACA'PSULAR. *adj.* [ἑπτά and capsula.] Having seven cavities or cells.
HE'PTAGON. *n. f.* [heptagone, French; ἑπτά and γωνία.] A figure with seven sides or angles.
HEPTA'GONAL. *adj.* [from heptagon.] Having seven angles or sides.
HE'PTARCHY. *n. f.* [heptarchie, Fr. ἑπτά and ἀρχή.] A seven-fold government.
In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields. *Camden*.
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it
into